



# COMPUTERIZED TEST KNOWLEDGE OF THE COLLEGE STUDENTS IN RELATION TO THEIR COMPUTERISED TEST ATTITUDE

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## ABSTRACT

Now-a-days there has been vast usage of computer in all fields. Even though in college student are allowed to use the computers. While using computers in work it will reduce time and also reduce the work pressure. It is also used to store many data's and recall it any time. Now learning process has been done online, namely online learning. Already we come across the e- learning, it is the learning process which helps the learner to know about the subject he wants to learn with the help of the latest technology, the computer. Future teaching depends mainly on three W's Viz., Wire or Wireless (Internet), Windows and Web. Sex, Locality, Management type, Group, Family type, Residential area, Medium of study and Residential area are variables. The sample 300 college students. Used in Normative survey method. Statistical techniques are Descriptive analysis, Differential analysis and Correlation analysis. Important Findings are There is no significant difference between the male and female college students in respect of their computerized test knowledge. There is a significant difference between the college students studying in English medium and Tamil medium in respect of their computerized test attitude. Moreover the college students studying in English medium are found to be better than college students studying in Tamil medium in their computerized test attitude.

**KEYWORDS:** Objectives, Hypotheses, The Sample, Method, Statistical Techniques, A Review.

## INTRODUCTION:

In the present digital era, the development in various aspects of computer technology has reached beyond our imagination and expectations. Even though computer has a lot of applications in various fields, one should not forget its applications in the field of education. It is very useful and helpful in the teaching and learning process. As computers have a lot of applications in almost all fields, their presence cannot be ignored. People feel comfortable and easy with the presence of computers in the modern world. A person can be called a literate, if he or she has an ability to read and write. Otherwise, he or she is known as an illiterate. Computers have a great impact upon our educational system. The teachers should be in terms with the physical reality of the computers, and learn how to take actual advantage of the machines' educational potential. For this, computer knowledge is essential for teachers. Computer knowledge may be stated as "knowing about the various fundamental aspects of computer knowledge and the basic skills involved in the operations of computers".

## NEED AND IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY:

Now-a-days there has been vast usage of computer in all fields. Even though in college student are allowed to use the computers. While using computers in work it will reduce time and also reduce the work pressure. It is also used to store many data's and recall it any time. Now learning process has been done online, namely online learning. Already we come across the e- learning, it is the learning process which helps the learner to know about the subject he wants to learn with the help of the latest technology, the computer. Future teaching depends mainly on three W's Viz., Wire or Wireless (Internet), Windows and Web. This statement emphasizes the need of computer for college students in general. Because of students understand the learning process by the way of computer. Now the tests were also conducted on line and also by the use of the computer, i.e., the computerized test, hence the students should acquire the knowledge of the computerized test and also should cultivate a favorable attitude towards the computerized test as the paper pencil test were becoming outdated. Hence the investigator tends to study the college students computerized test knowledge and computerized test attitude.

## A REVIEW OF RELATED STUDIES:

### STUDIES RELATED TOWARDS COMPUTERISED TEST KNOWLEDGE:

According to the knowledge of the investigator, there is not much studies conducted on this topic, i.e., computerized test knowledge, as the computerized test comes in to existence after the year of 2000 only. Hence the investigator presents an abstract of the studies conducted on computerized test knowledge which were conducted between the year 2000 to 2015.

Shabana Abusum.SZ., (2014) conducted a study on digital literacy awareness among arts and science college students in Tiruvallur district a state that the above furnishes the details of the data regarding the level of computer proficiency/Level of Arts and Science Students. Majority of the Male students 59.03 and about half of the female students 57.63 are average in computer literacy level. This is mainly because male students have more access to computers than female students from different places like Net Centres and Net Caf   etc.

## STUDIES RELATED TOWARDS COMPUTERISED TEST ATTITUDE:

Jagpreet Kaur et al., (2015) conducted a study on Predictors of Attitude of College Students Towards use of Computers state that mean value of attitude score towards use of computers of college students came out to be 70.90, median is 70.00, Mode is 69.00, skewness is 0.18, kurtosis is -0.047 and SD value is 7.91. The table shows that 45% students possess below average level of attitude towards use of computers and 12.34% students possess an above average level of attitude towards use of computers. Only 42.66% of college students possess an average level of attitude towards use of computers. In general, it can be concluded that most of the college students possess below average level of attitude towards use of computers.

Bello Abdullahi Birchi., (2015) Assessing University Students Attitude toward Green Computing Practices An independent-sample t-test was further performed on the mean scores of the respondents which show a gender influence on students' green computing practices. Female students were reported to have higher level of agreement on green computing practices ( $M = 297.5$ ,  $SD = 171.8$ ) than did their male counterparts ( $M = 275.4$ ,  $SD = 147.5$ ). The difference in the mean scores was found to be statistically significant, ( $t(564) = -1.55$ ,  $p = 0.00$ ). This shows that female university students were more concern about green environment and have more likely intention to adopt green computing practices than their male counterpart.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The following are the objectives formulated for the present study. To study,

- The level of knowledge about computerized test of colleges' students.
- The level of attitude towards computerized test of college's students.
- The significant relationship between the knowledge about computerized test of the college students and their attitude towards computerized test.

## HYPOTHESES:

The following are the hypotheses framed from the formulated objectives of the present study.

- The college students show a high level of knowledge about computerized test.
- The college students show favorable attitude towards computerized test.

## THE SAMPLE:

The random sampling technique has been used in the selection of the sample of as many as 300 college students studying in colleges situated in Villupuram district of Tamilnadu, India.

## METHOD:

Normative survey method has been used in the present investigation.

**TOOL:**

As many as two tools have been used in the present investigation. They are

- (i) Computerized Test Knowledge Scale (CTKS)
- (ii) Computerized Test Attitude Scale (CTAS) constructed and validated by the investigator.

**STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES EMPLOYED:**

The following were the statistical techniques employed in the present investigation

- i. Descriptive analysis
- ii. Differential analysis and
- iii. Correlation analysis.

**Null hypothesis (1)**

There is no significant difference in computerized test knowledge between the male and female college students.

**Testing of Hypotheses:**

**Table 1: The Significance of the Difference between the Means of Computerized Test Knowledge Scores of the Male and Female College Students**

Sub-Samples	N	Mean	SD	't' Value	Significance at 0.05 level
Male students	205	10.9902	2.46543	0.041	Not Significant
Female students	95	10.9789	2.07815		

The details of the calculations are given in Table 1. The 't' value is found to be 0.41 which is not significant at 0.05 level. Therefore the null hypothesis is retained and it is concluded that there is no significant difference between the male and female college students in respect of their computerized test knowledge.

**Null hypothesis (2):**

There is no significant difference in computerized test knowledge between the college students studying in the government college and in the self finance college.

**Table 2: The significance of the difference between the means of the computerized test knowledge scores of the college students studying in the Government college and Self finance college**

Sub-samples	N	Mean	SD	't' value	Significance at 0.05 level
Students studying in the government college	95	10.8947	2.39002	1.551	Not significant
Students studying in the self finance college	137	11.3650	2.08593		

The details of the calculations are given in Table 2. The 't' value is found to be 1.55 which is not significant at 0.05 level. Therefore the null hypothesis is rejected and it is concluded that there is a significant difference between the college students studying in the government college and in the aided college in respect of their computerized test knowledge.

**IMPORTANT FINDINGS:**

The following are the important findings of the present investigation:

1. The entire sample of the college students shows a high level of computerized test knowledge. This trend is seen in respect of the sub-samples, too.
2. The entire sample of the college students shows a low level of computerized test knowledge. This trend is seen in respect of the sub-samples, too.
3. There is no significant difference between the male and female college students in respect of their computerized test knowledge.
4. There is a significant difference between the college students studying in English medium and Tamil medium in respect of their computerized test attitude. Moreover the college students studying in English medium are found to be better than college students studying in Tamil medium in their computerized test attitude.

**CONCLUSION:**

The present investigation is a very unique study conducted in villupuram district of Tamilnadu, to study the college students computerized test knowledge and computerized test attitude. The study has revealed that majority of the college students shows a high level of computerized test knowledge (CTKS) and low level of computerized test attitude (CTAS). So that they can use this knowledge and get a good future in academic side.

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